AMD

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY (CBRT)

Name of The Post	**Professor, Anatomy, General State Service, Class-1**
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Instructions / સૂચના

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

(1) All the suggestion should be submitted Physically in prescribed format of suggestion sheet.

(2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format of Suggestion Sheet published on the website.

(3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key, published herewith on the website. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.

(4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.

(5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet /response sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed. For the purpose, the candidate shall attach a copy of his answersheet/ Response sheet along with his application(s).

(6) Objection for each question shall be made on separate Suggestion sheet. Objection for more than one question in single Suggestion sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

(1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.

(2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.

(3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.

(4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.

(5) ઉમેદવારે જે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં. આ હેતુ માટે, ઉમેદવારે પોતાની અરજી(ઓ) સાથે પોતાની જવાબવહીની એક નકલનું બિડાણ કરવાનું રહેશે.

(6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. Primary organiser region of embryo is

(A) Notochord (B) Paraxial mesoderm

(C) Primitive streak and node (D) All the above

002. Germinal period is the following stage of development in intrauterine life

(A) First 3 weeks (B) 4^{th} to 8^{th} week

(C) 1^{st} month (D) First 4 months

003. Number of pairs of ligamentum denticulatum is

(A) 18 (B) 20

(C) 21 (D) 31

004. Area of spinal cord supplied by anterior spinal artery is

(A) Anterior one-third (B) Posterior one-third

(C) Anterior two-third (D) Posterior two-third

005. Cranial nerves which belong to somatic efferent column are all except

(A) Oculomotor (B) Trochlear

(C) Hypoglossal (D) Glossopharyngeal

006. Amniocentesis is performed after following week of intrauterine life

(A) 8^{th} (B) 12^{th}

(C) 14^{th} (D) 28^{th}

007. Nerve of third pharyngeal arch is

(A) Facial (B) Glossopharyngeal

(C) Mandibular (D) Vagus

008. Dentin is produced by

(A) Ameloblasts (B) Osteoblasts

(C) Odontoblasts (D) Cementoblasts

009. Canalicular stage in development of lung is during following week of intrauterine life

(A) 14-26 (B) 17-26

(C) 14-30 (D) 17-30

010. Ventral pancreatic bud gives rise to following part of pancreas

(A) Upper and lower part of head

(B) Uncinate process

(C) Lower part of head and uncinate process

(D) Upper part of head

011. Number of pairs of somites in coccygeal region are

(A) 18 (B) 14

(C) 8-10 (D) 6

012. Huesner's membrane lines

(A) Amniotic cavity (B) Primary yolk sac

(C) Maternal surface of placenta (D) Fetal surface of placenta

013. Capacitation in sperm takes about

(A) 7 minutes (B) 7 hours

(C) 7 days (D) 70 hours

014. Second meiotic division of ovum is completed at
(A) At time of implantation
(B) At time of fertilization
(C) During Graafian follicle
(D) During ovulation

015. Granular lutein cells secrete
(A) Oestrogen
(B) Progesterone
(C) Follicle stimulating hormone
(D) Luteinising hormone

016. Sperms become motile after
(A) Full maturation
(B) Since its formation
(C) Mixing of secretions of accessory sex glands
(D) None of the above

017. Testosterone hormone is secreted by
(A) Sertoli cells
(B) Leydig cells
(C) Spermatogonia
(D) Epididymis

018. Karyotyping is done by
(A) Lymphocytes
(B) Red blood cells
(C) Neutrophils
(D) Fibroblasts

019. At which stage of meiotic cell division, crossing over takes place?
(A) Metaphase of first meiosis
(B) Pachytene of prophase of first meiosis
(C) Second meiosis
(D) At the time of formation of gametes

020. Nasal pits are seen at following day of intrauterine life
(A) 25-27
(B) 43-45
(C) 31-35
(D) 15-20

021. Chromosomal pattern in Klinefelter syndrome is
(A) 45, XO
(B) 47, XXY
(C) Trisomy 18
(D) Trisomy 21

022. Phallic part of male urethra develops from
(A) Cranial part of vesicourethral canal
(B) Caudal part of vesicourethral canal
(C) Pelvic part of urogenital sinus
(D) Phallic part of urogenital sinus

023. Ligamentum teres hepatica is a remnant of
(A) Right umbilical vein
(B) Left umbilical vein
(C) Right umbilical artery
(D) Left umbilical artery

024. Right horn of sinus venosus forms
(A) Crista terminalis
(B) Valve of inferior vena cava
(C) Valve of coronary sinus
(D) All the above

025. Cells in islets of Langerhans are derived from
(A) Mesoderm
(B) Endoderm
(C) Ectoderm
(D) Neural crest

026. Bucconasal membrane ruptures at following week of intrauterine life
(A) 3^{rd}
(B) 6^{th}
(C) 7^{th}
(D) 8^{th}

027. Meckel's cartilage is the cartilage of following branchial arch
(A) 1st (B) 2nd
(C) 3rd (D) 4th

028. Septum transversum develops from
(A) Lateral plate mesoderm
(B) Intermediate mesoderm
(C) Paraxial mesoderm
(D) Median fused portion of intraembryonic mesoderm caudal to pericardial cavity

029. Amelia results from
(A) Genetic defect (B) Use of teratogen, thalidomide
(C) Lack of growth hormone (D) Environmental defect

030. Which of the following structure does not pass through umbilical ring
(A) Allantois (B) Amnion
(C) Yolk sac (D) Connecting stalk

031. Macula densa cells are specialized cell sin following part of nephron
(A) Wall of proximal convoluted tubule (B) Wall of distal convoluted tubule
(C) Wall of afferent arteriole (D) Wall of efferent arteriole

032. Intestinal villi are absent in
(A) Duodenum (B) Jejunum
(C) Ileum (D) Sigmoid colon

033. Following epidermal cell is part of immune system
(A) Keratinocyte (B) Melanocyte
(C) Langerhan cell (D) Merkel cell

034. Aging pigment of nervous system is
(A) Dopamine (B) Lipofuscin
(C) Substantia nigra (D) Nissl granules

035. Z line intersects
(A) Dark band (B) Light band
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

036. Immunoglobulins are secreted by
(A) B lymphocytes (B) Plasma cells
(C) T lymphocytes (D) Mast cells

037. Collagen fibres are stained by
(A) Van Geison method (B) Masson's trichrome
(C) Silver impregnation (D) All the above

038. Suprarenal medulla develops from
(A) Neuroectoderm (B) Neural crest cells
(C) Mesoderm (D) Endoderm

039. Corpus callosum appears at following week of intrauterine life
(A) 6th (B) 7th
(C) 8th (D) 10th

040. Choroid plexus of fourth ventricle is derived from

(A) Alar plate (B) Basal plate

(C) Roof plate (D) Floor plate

041. Horizontal cells of Cajal are seen in following layer of cerebrum

(A) Molecular (B) External granular

(C) Internal granular (D) All the above

042. Globose nucleus is connected to all except

(A) Red nucleus (B) Superior colliculus

(C) Hypothalamus (D) Thalamus

043. Neurons of pars compacta of substantia nigra contains

(A) Dopamine (B) GABA

(C) 5-HT (D) All the above

044. Occlusion of pontine branch of basilar artery will lead to

(A) Internal squint (B) External squint

(C) Dilatation of pupil (D) Ptosis

045. Medial medullary syndrome is due to occlusion of following artery

(A) Anterior spinal (B) Posterior inferior cerebellar

(C) Basilar (D) Superior cerebellar

046. Internal arcuate fibres arise from

(A) First order neurons from nucleus gracilis

(B) Second order neurons from nucleus gracilis and cuneatus

(C) Second order neurons from nucleus gracilis, cuneatus & accessory cuneate nucleus

(D) None of the above

047. Renshaw cells are

(A) Motor neurons (B) Sensory neurons

(C) Interneurons (D) All the above

048. Wrong about number of spinal nerves is

(A) Cervical - 7 (B) Thoracic - 12

(C) Lumbar - 5 (D) Sacral - 5

049. Bruch's membrane is a part of

(A) Choroid (B) Retina

(C) Iris (D) Ciliary body

050. Peg cells are secretory cells seen in

(A) Uterus (B) Cervix

(C) Fallopian tube (D) Vagina

051. Trapezoid body is a part of following pathway

(A) Visual (B) Auditory

(C) Taste (D) None of the above

052. Cerebellar cortex is made up of all layers except

(A) Molecular (B) Purkinje

(C) Pyramidal (D) Granular

053. Area for taste is located in following part of cerebrum
(A) Superior part of postcentral gyrus
(B) Inferior end of postcentral gyrus
(C) Posterior part of superior temporal gyrus
(D) None of the above

054. Micturition centre is located in following part of cerebrum
(A) Parietal lobe
(B) Paracentral lobe
(C) Precuneus
(D) Cuneus

055. Anterior choroidal artery is a branch of following artery
(A) Posterior cerebral
(B) Internal cerebral
(C) Anterior communicating
(D) Posterior communicating

056. Charcot's artery of cerebral haemorrhage supplies following part of internal capsule
(A) Anterior limb
(B) Posterior limb
(C) Genu
(D) Sublentiform part

057. Motor fibres in anterior limb of internal capsule are
(A) Corticonuclear
(B) Frontopontine
(C) Parietopontine
(D) Corticorubral

058. Hypothalamic nucleus that controls diurnal rhythm is
(A) Paraventricular
(B) Suprachiasmatic
(C) Mamillary
(D) Ventromdial

059. Midbrain contains all the following except
(A) Substantia nigra
(B) Third ventricle
(C) Oculomotor nerve nucleus
(D) None of the above

060. Lesions of uncus of brain is associated with
(A) Usual hallucination
(B) Auditory hallucination
(C) Olfactory hallucination
(D) None of the above

061. True about pineal gland is
(A) Has no neural tissue
(B) Supplied by nervus conarii
(C) Lesion of gland is associated with precocious puberty
(D) All the above

062. Nuclei of limbic system include all except
(A) Hippocampus
(B) Amygdaloid nucleus
(C) Caudate nucleus
(D) Anterior thalamic nucleus

063. Betz cells are large pyramidal cells of size 120 microns seen in
(A) Sensory cortex of cerebellum
(B) Motor cortex of cerebellum
(C) Motor cortex of cerebrum
(D) Sensory cortex of cerebrum

064. Lingual gyrus is posterior continuation of
(A) Parahippocampal gyrus
(B) Medial occipitotemporal gyrus
(C) Lateral occipitotemporal gyrus
(D) Uncus

065. Cardinal signs of neocerebellar syndrome are all except
(A) Dysmetria
(B) Intentional tremors
(C) Hypotonia
(D) Dysphagia

066. Dysphagia is a typical feature of
(A) Medial medullary syndrome
(B) Lateral medullary syndrome
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

067. Stria medullaris fibres which run over floor of fourth ventricle arise from
(A) Nucleus gracilis and cuneatus
(B) Accessory cuneate nucleus
(C) Arcuate nucleus
(D) Nucleus of tractus solitaries

068. Medial lemniscus is formed by
(A) Anterior external arcuate fibres
(B) Internal arcuate fibres
(C) Posterior external arcuate fibres
(D) None of the above

069. Foramen cecum is seen in medulla at
(A) Anterior median fissure
(B) Posteromedian fissure
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

070. Central group of nuclei of spinal cord include all except
(A) Phrenic nerve nucleus
(B) Ventromedial nucleus
(C) Spinal accessory nerve nucleus
(D) Lumbosacral nucleus

071. Earliest blood vessels are noted in
(A) Primary yolk sac
(B) Secondary yolk sac
(C) Tertiary yolk sac
(D) All the above

072. Plagiocephaly or asymmetrical skull is because of
(A) Premature closure of sagittal suture
(B) Premature closure of coronal and lambdoid suture of one side
(C) Premature closure of coronal and lambdoid suture of both sides
(D) Premature closure of coronal and sagittal suture

073. Tracheobronchial diverticulum is formed at following week of intrauterine life
(A) 3^{rd}
(B) 4^{th}
(C) 5^{th}
(D) 6^{th}

074. Thyroid gland reaches its definitive position in following week of intrauterine life
(A) 4^{th}
(B) 5^{th}
(C) 6^{th}
(D) 7^{th}

075. Teratogens most likely cause cleft palate defects at following week of intrauterine life
(A) 3-4
(B) 4-5
(C) 5-6
(D) 7-8

076. Crus cerebri is crossed transversely by all except
(A) Optic tract
(B) Posterior cerebral artery
(C) Inferior cerebellar artery
(D) Superior cerebellar artery

077. Lateral lemniscus ends in
(A) Superior colliculus
(B) Inferior colliculus
(C) Collicular quadrigemina
(D) Both (A) and (B)

078. Myoid cells or smooth muscle cells are seen in
(A) Seminiferous tubules (B) Epididymis
(C) Vas deferens (D) Ejaculatory ducts

079. Juxtaglomerular cells are
(A) Chemoreceptors (B) Mechanoreceptors
(C) Baroreceptors (D) None of the above

080. Bile canaliculi is lined by
(A) Endothelium (B) Plasma membrane
(C) Simple cuboidal epithelium (D) Simple columnar epithelium

081. Striated duct of salivary gland is lined by
(A) Stratified squamous epithelium (B) Stratified columnar epithelium
(C) Simple columnar epithelium (D) Pseudostratified columnar epithelium

082. Receptor for vibration is
(A) Meissner's corpuscle (B) Paccinian's corpuscle
(C) Merkel's corpuscle (D) Ruffini's corpuscle

083. In psoriasis, keratinisation of skin takes about
(A) Within a week (B) 15-30 days
(C) 30-60 days (D) 60-90 days

084. Microglial cells are derived from
(A) Ectoderm (B) Mesoderm
(C) Endoderm (D) Neural crest cells

085. Residual bodies are made up of
(A) Melanin pigment (B) Lipofuscin
(C) Iron pigment (D) Copper pigment

086. Climbing fibres of cerebellum are
(A) Association fibres (B) Axons of Purkinje cells
(C) Efferent fibres (D) Afferent fibres

087. Succinate dehydrogenase myosin ATPase is present in
(A) Red muscle (B) White muscle
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

088. During contraction of skeletal muscle, following occurs
(A) Shortening of A band (B) Lengthening of A band
(C) A band remains constant in width (D) None of the above

089. Fusion of epiphysis & diaphysis in growing bone is
(A) Symphysis (B) Synchondrosis
(C) Syndesmosis (D) None of the above

090. Collagen fibres in fibrocartilage are type:
(A) I (B) II
(C) Ill (D) IV

091. Alkaline phosphatise is created by
(A) Chondroblasts (B) Chondrocytes
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

092. Growth of cartilage depends on

(A) Growth hormone (B) Somatomedin C

(C) Muscularity of tissue (D) All the above

093. Interstitial cells of Leydig in testis are formed by

(A) Gonads (B) Sex cords

(C) Primordial germ cells (D) Genial swellings

094. Appendix of epididymis is formed by

(A) Paramesonephric duct (B) Mesonephric duct

(C) Mesonephric tubules (D) Genital swelling

095. Mullerian inhibiting hormone is secreted y

(A) Sertoli cells of pubertal testis (B) Sertoli cells of fetal testis

(C) Leydig cells of fetal testis (D) Leydig cells of pubertal testis

096. In male, failure of urethral folds to fuse completely results in

(A) Cryptorchidism (B) Epispadias

(C) Hypospadias (D) Hydrocele

097. Urogenital ridge is formed by mesonephros in following month of intrauterine life

(A) Mid of second (B) Mid of third

(C) Mid of fourth (D) None of the above

098. Podocytes of Bowman's capsule are derived from

(A) Ectoderm (B) Mesoderm

(C) Endoderm (D) Endoderm & mesoderm

099. Arrector pili muscle of hair develops from

(A) Surface ectoderm (B) Mesoderm

(C) Endoderm (D) Neural crest

100. Umbilical vein is formed at following week of intrauterine life

(A) 3^{rd} (B) 4^{th}

(C) 5^{th} (D) 6^{th}

101. All following muscles are composite muscles except

(A) Pectineus (B) Rectus femoris

(C) Adductor magnus (D) Biceps femoris

102. All of the following are digastric muscles except

(A) Muscle fibres in ligament of Treitz (B) Omohyoid

(C) Occipitofrontalis (D) Sternocleidomastoid

103. In lungs, bronchial arteries supply bronchopulmonary tree

(A) Till tertiary bronchi (B) Till segmental bronchi

(C) Till respiratory bronchioles (D) Till alveolar sacs

104. Skin overlying region where a venous cut-down is made to access great saphenous vein is supplied by

(A) Femoral nerve (B) Sural nerve

(C) Tibial nerve (D) Superficial peroneal nerve

105. Which of the following is the correct order of pathway for a sperm
(A) Straight tubules → rete testis → efferent tubules
(B) Rete tubules → efferent tubules → straight tubules
(C) Efferent tubule → rete tubules → straight tubules
(D) Straight tubules → efferent tubules → rete tubules

106. Which vein is found in relation to the paraduodenal fossa
(A) Inferior mesenteric
(B) Middle colic
(C) Left colic
(D) Splenic

107. Artery to ductus deferens is a branch of
(A) Inferior epigastric artery
(B) Superior epigastric artery
(C) Superior vesical artery
(D) Cremasteric artery

108. Tributary of cavernous sinus includes all except
(A) Superior petrosal sinus
(B) Inferior petrosal sinus
(C) Superficial middle cerebral vein
(D) Deep middle cerebral vein

109. All about diploic veins are true except
(A) Develop around 8th weeks of gestation
(B) Are valveless
(C) Present in cranial bones
(D) Have a thin wall lined by a single layer of endothelium

110. Which bone does not contribute to nasal septum
(A) Sphenoid
(B) Lacrimal
(C) Palatine
(D) Ethmoid

111. All contain somatic efferents except
(A) Facial nerve
(B) Oculomotor nerve
(C) Trochlear nerve
(D) Abducent nerve

112. Facial colliculus is seen in
(A) Midbrain
(B) Pons
(C) Medulla
(D) Interpeduncular fossa

113. Which is the nucleus of masseteric reflex
(A) Superior sensory nucleus of trigeminal nerve
(B) Spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve
(C) Mesencephalic nucleus of trigeminal nerve
(D) Dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve

114. Artery in anatomical snuffbox is
(A) Radial
(B) Brachial
(C) Ulnar
(D) Anterior interosseous

115. Superior gluteal nerve supplies all muscles except
(A) Gluteus minimus
(B) Gluteus maximus
(C) Tensor fascia lata
(D) Gluteus medius

116. All are branches of splenic artery except
(A) Short gastric artery
(B) Hilar artery
(C) Right gastroepiploic artery
(D) Arteria pancreatica magna

117. Contents of deep perineal pouch include all except
(A) Dorsal nerve of penis (B) Bulbourethral gland
(C) Root of penis (D) Sphincter urethrae

118. Urogenital diaphragm is made up of following except
(A) Deep transverse perineus (B) Perineal membrane
(C) Colle's fascia (D) Sphincter urethrae

119. Lymphatics from spongy urethra drain into following lymph nodes
(A) Superior inguinal nodes (B) Internal inguinal nodes
(C) Deep inguinal nodes (D) Sacral nodes

120. Middle superior alveolar nerve is a branch of
(A) Mandibular nerve (B) Maxillary nerve
(C) Lingual nerve (D) Facial nerve

121. Parasympathetic secretomotor fibres to partotid gland traverse through following except
(A) Otic ganglion (B) Tympanic plexus
(C) Greater petrosal nerve (D) Lesser petrosal nerve

122. Which is not true about trochlear nerve
(A) Has the longest intracranial course
(B) Supplies ipsilateral superior oblique muscle
(C) Only cranial nerve that arises from dorsal aspect of brain
(D) Enters orbit through superior orbital fissure outside annulus of Zinn

123. Area that lies immediately lateral to anterior perforating substance is
(A) Orbital gyrus (B) Uncus
(C) Optic chiasma (D) Limen insulae

124. Medulla oblongata is supplied by following arteries except
(A) Anterior spinal (B) Bulbar
(C) Basilar (D) Posterior inferior cerebellar

125. Which cranial structure is insensitive to pain
(A) Dural sheath surrounding vascular sinuses
(B) Choroid plexus
(C) Falx cerebri
(D) Middle meningeal artery

126. All about Sternberg (persistent lateral craniopharyngeal) canal are true except
(A) Located anterior and medial to foramen rotundum
(B) Located posterior and lateral to foramen rotundum
(C) Represents persistent craniopharyngeal canal
(D) Cause of intrasphenoidal meningocele

127. Closure of neural tube begins at which of the following levels
(A) Cervical region (B) Thoracic region
(C) Cephalic end (D) Caudal end

128. Within which part of a gastric gland are chief cells located
(A) Gastric pit (B) Neck
(C) Isthmus (D) Fundus

129. All are true about Paneth cells except

(A) Rich in rough endoplasmic reticulum (B) Rich in zinc

(C) Contain lysozyme (D) Foamy appearance

130. Gut associated lymphoid tissue (GALT) is primarily located in

(A) Lamina propria (B) Submucosa

(C) Muscularis (D) Serosa

131. In case of coarctation of aorta, which is not involved in collateral formation

(A) Vertebral artery (B) Posterior intercostal artery

(C) Axillary artery (D) Subscapular artery

132. Injury to hypoglossal nerve leads to all except

(A) Hemiatrophy of involved side

(B) Deviation of tongue towards same side

(C) Loss of taste sensation in one half of tongue

(D) Fasciculation of tongue

133. If median nerve is injured at wrist, then loss of function of all of the following will take place except

(A) Lumbrical muscles to index finger (B) Lumbrical muscles to middle finger

(C) Muscles of thenar eminence (D) Adductor pollicis

134. In standing position, venous return to heart from lower limbs is affected by all except

(A) Competent valves (B) Deep fascia

(C) Arterial pressure (D) Contraction of calf muscles

135. Movements taking place during abduction of shoulder joint are all except

(A) Medial rotation of scapula

(B) Axial rotation of humerus at acromoclavicular joint

(C) Elevation of humerus

(D) Movements at clavicular end of sternoclavicular joint

136. Thoracic duct receives tributaries from all except

(A) Bilateral ascending lumbar trunk (B) Bilateral descending thoracic trunk

(C) Left upper intercostal duct (D) Right bronchomediastinal lymphatic trunk

137. True about valves in portal venous system

(A) Present at junction of superior mesenteric artery with splenic artery

(B) Within portal vein only

(C) Whole system is valveless

(D) In the intrahepatic portion of portal vein

138. All are contents of deep perineal pouch except

(A) Bulbourethral glands (B) Internal urethral sphincter

(C) Dorsal nerve of penis (D) Bulb of penis

139. Which is not a branch of cavernous part of internal carotid artery

(A) Cavernous branch (B) Inferior hypophyseal artery

(C) Meningeal artery (D) Ophthalmic artery

140. Most characteristic feature of thoracic vertebra is

(A) Body is heart-shaped (B) Spine is oblique

(C) Body has costal facets (D) Vertebral foramen is small & circular

141. Which structure passes above root of right lung

(A) Arch of aorta (B) Azygos vein

(C) Superior vena cava (D) Right phrenic nerve

142. All are tributaries of coronary sinus except

(A) Great cardiac vein (B) Small cardiac vein

(C) Middle cardiac vein (D) Anterior cardiac vein

143. Following structure in posterior mediastinum is found immediately posterior to left atrium

(A) Azygos vein (B) Thoracic duct

(C) Oesophagus (D) Bifurcation of aorta

144. All symptoms may be seen in mediastinal syndrome except

(A) Engorgement of veins in lower half of body

(B) Dyspnea

(C) Dysphagia

(D) Hoarseness of voice

145. All are true about coronary arteries except

(A) Highly enlarges vasa vasora (B) Get filled up during systole of heart

(C) Are functional end arteries (D) Are the first branches of aorta

146. All are true about splanchnic nerves except

(A) They are medial branches from lower thoracic sympathetic ganglia

(B) They contain postganglionic fibres

(C) They supply only abdominal viscera

(D) The three splanchnic nerves are named greater, lesser & least

147. Which vein is a direct tributary of superior vena cava

(A) Hemiazygos vein (B) Right superior intercostals vein

(C) Right bronchial vein (D) Azygos vein

148. All are true about right principal bronchus except

(A) It is more in line with trachea

(B) It is wider than left principal bronchus

(C) It is longer than left principal bronchus

(D) Inhaled particles tend to pass more to right bronchus

149. Which does not open into right atrium

(A) Anterior cardiac vein (B) Small cardiac vein

(C) Coronary sinus (D) Venae cordis minimae

150. Posterior interventricular artery is a branch of

(A) Internal thoracic artery (B) Descending aorta

(C) Right coronary artery (D) Left coronary artery

151. Posterior intercostal artery is a branch of

(A) Internal thoracic artery (B) Descending aorta

(C) Right coronary artery (D) Left coronary artery

152. Anterior interventricular artery is a branch of

(A) Internal thoracic artery (B) Descending aorta

(C) Right coronary artery (D) Left coronary artery

153. Anterior intercostal artery is a branch of

(A) Internal thoracic artery (B) Descending aorta

(C) Right coronary artery (D) Left coronary artery

154. 8^{th}, 9^{th} and 10^{th} ribs are

(A) True ribs (B) Atypical ribs

(C) Least fractured ribs (D) Vertebrochondral ribs

155. 1^{st}, 11^{th} and 12^{th} ribs are

(A) True ribs (B) Atypical ribs

(C) Least fractured ribs (D) Vertebrochondral ribs

156. I^{st} - 7^{th} ribs are

(A) True ribs (B) Atypical ribs

(C) Least fractured ribs (D) Vertebrochondral ribs

157. 1^{st}, 2^{nd}, 10^{th}, and 12^{th} ribs are

(A) True ribs (B) Atypical ribs

(C) Least fractured ribs (D) Vertebrochondral ribs

158. Aortic opening in diaphragm is at

(A) T8 (B) T10

(C) T11 (D) T12

159. Oesophageal opening in diaphragm is at

(A) T8 (B) T10

(C) T11 (D) T12

160. Inferior vena caval opening in diaphragm is at

(A) T8 (B) T10

(C) T11 (D) T12

161. Gastro-oesophageal opening in diaphragm is at

(A) T8 (B) T10

(C) T11 (D) T12

162. Trachea is in

(A) Anterior mediastinum (B) Middle mediastinum

(C) Posterior mediastinum (D) Superior mediastinum

163. Azygos *vein is in*

(A) Anterior mediastinum (B) Middle mediastinum

(C) Posterior mediastinum (D) Superior mediastinum

164. Heart is in

(A) Anterior mediastinum (B) Middle mediastinum

(C) Posterior mediastinum (D) Superior mediastinum

165. Sternopericardial ligaments are in

(A) Anterior mediastinum (B) Middle mediastinum

(C) Posterior mediastinum (D) Superior mediastinum

166. Wrong about apex of heart is
(A) Formed only by left ventricle
(B) Situated in 5th intercostal space
(C) Just medial to midclavicular line
(D) Is directed downwards, backwards and to the left

167. Right about aortic opening in diaphragm is
(A) Lies at lower border of T10 vertebra
(B) Lies in central tendinous part of diaphragm
(C) Transmits aorta, thoracic duct and azygos vein
(D) Is quadrangular in shape

168. Wrong about trachea is
(A) Extends in cadaver from C6-T4
(B) Deviates to right at its termination
(C) Is lined by ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium
(D) Is seen as a vertical radio-opaque shadow in radiograph

169. Correct about thoracic duct
(A) Begins at lower border of T12
(B) Is the upward continuation of cistern chyli
(C) Enters thorax through vena caval opening of diaphragm
(D) Ends by opening at junction of left subclavian and left external jugular vein

170. All are correct about visceral pleura except
(A) Is pain sensitive
(B) Develops from somatopleuric mesoderm
(C) Covers all surfaces of lung including fissures but not hilum
(D) Is innervated by autonomous nerves

171. Nerve supply of adductor pollicis is
(A) Median nerve
(B) Superficial branch of ulnar nerve
(C) Deep branch of ulnar nerve
(D) Radial nerve

172. Which is the action of dorsal interossei
(A) Abduction of fingers
(B) Flexion of thumbs
(C) Adduction of fingers
(D) Extension of metacarpophalangeal joint of fingers

173. Weakness of which leads to winging of scapula
(A) Teres major
(B) Deltoid
(C) Serratus anterior
(D) Teres minor

174. Which is not supplied by median nerve
(A) Abductor pollicis brevis
(B) Flexor pollicis brevis
(C) Opponens pollicis
(D) Adductor pollicis

175. Trapezius is not attached to
(A) Clavicle
(B) First rib
(C) Occipital bone
(D) Scapula

176. Which nerve is not a branch of posterior cord of brachial plexus

(A) Upper subscapular (B) Lower subscapular

(C) Suprascapular (D) Axillary nerve

177. Which muscles are supplied by axillary nerve

(A) Deltoid & infraspinatus (B) Deltoid & supraspinatus

(C) Deltoid & teres minor (D) Deltoid & teres major

178. One of the following does not pierce clavipectoral fascia

(A) Cephalic vein (B) Thoracoacromial artery

(C) Medial pectoral nerve (D) Lateral pectoral nerve

179. Which artery does not supply mammary gland

(A) Superior thoracic (B) Thoracodorsal branch of subscapular

(C) Lateral thoracic (D) Thoracoacromial

180. Following muscle is not a medial rotator of shoulder joint

(A) Pectoralis major (B) Teres major

(C) Teres minor (D) Latissimus dorsi

181. Injury to axillary nerve causes all following features except

(A) Atrophy of deltoid muscle

(B) Loss of overhead abduction

(C) Loss of rounded contour of shoulder joint

(D) Loss of sensation over regimental badge area

182. Axillary sheath is derived from

(A) Pretracheal fascia (B) Prevertebral fascia

(C) Investing layer of cervical fascia (D) Pharyngobasilar fascia

183. Erb's paralysis causes weakness of all muscles except

(A) Supraspinatus (B) Deltoid

(C) Biceps brachii (D) Triceps brachii

184. Compression of median nerve within carpal tunnel causes inability to

(A) Flex interphalangeal joint of thumb (B) Extend interphalangeal joint of thumb

(C) Adduct thumb (D) Abduct thumb

185. Radial pulse is felt

(A) Medial to tendon of flexor carpi radialis

(B) Lateral to tendon of flexor carpi radialis

(C) Medial to tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis

(D) Medial to pronator quadrates

186. Following structures pass through saphenous opening except

(A) Great saphenous vein

(B) Lymph vessels connecting superficial with deep inguinal lymph nodes

(C) Superficial epigastric artery

(D) Superficial external pudendal vein

187. When neck of femur is fractured, following occurs

(A) There may be avascular necrosis of head of femur

(B) Trendelenberg's test is positive

(C) Distal fragment of bone is rotated laterally

(D) All the above

188. Following is true about sciatic nerve

(A) It reaches gluteal region by passing through greater sciatic foramen above piriformis muscle

(B) All muscular branches arise from lateral side

(C) At back of thigh, it is crosses by semitendinosus

(D) Tibial nerve is its larger terminal branch

189. Following is false about common peroneal nerve

(A) Conveys fibres from dorsal divisions of ventral rami of L4, L5, SI, S2

(B) May get injured in fracture of neck of fibula

(C) Injury leads to foot drop

(D) Injury results in sensory loss on whole of dorsum of foot

190. Following is false about popliteus muscle

(A) Has intracapsular origin

(B) Pulls medial meniscus backwards & prevents it from being trapped at beginning of flexion

(C) Initiates flexion of knee joint by unlocking the locked knee

(D) Is innervated by a branch from tibial nerve

191. Following arteries are branches of anterior division of internal iliac artery except

(A) Superior vesical (B) Inferior vesical

(C) External pudendal (D) Internal pudendal

192. Following arteries are branches of posterior division of internal iliac artery, except

(A) Iliolumbar (B) Two lateral sacral

(C) Superior gluteal (D) Inferior gluteal

193. Nervi erigentes arises from

(A) Ventral rami of S2, 3, 4 segments (B) Ventral rami of S2,3,4,5 segments

(C) Ventral rami of S1, 2, 3 segments (D) Dorsal rami of S2, 3, 4 segements

194. Parts of levator ani muscles are all except

(A) Pubococcygeus (B) Iliococcygeus

(C) Ischiococcygeus (D) External anal sphincter

195. Vertebral level of tranpyloric plane is

(A) LI (B) L3

(C) L4 (D) L5

196. Lymphatic drainage of head of pancreas is

(A) Pancreaticosplenic nodes (B) Internal iliac nodes

(C) Superior mesenteric nodes (D) Para-aortic nodes

197. Wrong about parasympathetic nerves innervating stomach is

(A) Increase mobility of stomach
(B) Are inhibitory to pyloric sphincter
(C) Increase secretion of pepsin & HCl
(D) Are the chief pathway for pain sensation

198. False regarding appendix is

(A) Appendicular orifice is situated on posteromedial aspect of cecum
(B) Sympathetic innervations is derived from T10 spinal segment
(C) Pelvic position is the most common position
(D) Referred pain caused by appendicitis is first felt in the region of umbilicus

199. Testicular artery arises from

(A) Aorta
(B) Inferior mesenteric artery
(C) Superior mesenteric artery
(D) Internal pudendal artery

200. Contents of spermatic cord are al! except

(A) Ductus deferens
(B) Testicular artery
(C) Pampiniform plexus of veins
(D) Iliohypogastric nerve